

tines, patches of teeth on roof and floor of pharynx. Vertical edge of pre-opercle serrated with a broad shallow concavity just above the rounded and serrated angle, horizontal edge smooth. Three spines on opercle, middle one being larger. Fourth dorsal spine longest, longest ray longer than longest spine, rays reach caudal base when folded back. Third anal spine longest and stoutest, longest ray longer than longest spine; rays reach latter half of caudal peduncle. Pectorals rounded and do not reach vent, ventrals do not reach vent. Caudal rounded.

*Colour*: Chocolate brown body with large and irregular pale blotches all over the body. Ventral side up to anal pale yellow. Edges of all fins black. Pectoral base brown, orange in the middle with black edge.

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## REMARKS

This grouper was collected from a crevice adjoining a rockpool at low tide. The above description conforms to that of *Epinephelus quaza* by Smith (1961) and also by Smith, C. L. (1971). The recorded maximum length of this species is 900 mm (Barnard 1927). The collection of a lone specimen over a collection period of three years indicates the rarity of this species.

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14. ON THE EXTENSION OF RANGE OF A FRESHWATER  
CATFISH — *GLYPTOTHORAX LINEATUS* (DAY)  
(SILURIFORMES; SISORIDAE) — TO POONCH VALLEY (JAMMU  
AND KASHMIR STATE)

Sisorid catfishes of the genus *Glyptothorax* Blyth are typical torrential-stream teleosts which prefer fast-flowing mountain streams and possess a thoracic adhesive apparatus composed of longitudinal plaits of skin by which they can hold on to stones, roots and other firm objects. The rays of the paired fins

also bear adhesive skin on their under surface. The range of distribution of *Glyptothorax* Blyth is Syria, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Burma, Malaya, Thailand, Laos, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and China (Hora 1923).

*Glyptothorax lineatus* (Day) is a freshwater sisorid of India which has been previously

recorded from the Yamuna, the rivers of the Terai region and Duars of northern Bengal. Outside India it also abounds in the Kosi River in Nepal and the Sankha River in Burma (Misra 1976). There is, thus, no previous record of the occurrence of this sisorid in northern India upto date and the present report of this species is a new record for

depression, the fish manages to stay stuck to the submerged stones and boulders and thus escapes being washed away by the turbulent waters of the river.

Following species of sisorid cat-fishes belonging to the genus *Glyptothorax* Blyth have been reported from Jammu and Kashmir State upto date :

Species	Locality	Authors
1. <i>Glyptothorax kashmirensis</i> Hora	Kashmir Valley	Hora (1923); Silas (1960); Das (1965).
2. <i>G. pectinopterus</i> (McCl.)	Poonch Valley	Das & Nath (1971)
	Bhaderwah (Jammu)	Das & Nath (1971)
3. <i>G. botium</i> (Ham.)	Salahar area (Jammu)	Malhotra <i>et al.</i> (1975)
4. <i>G. conirostre</i> (Steind.)	Poonch and Sooran valleys	Malhotra <i>et al.</i> (1975)
5. <i>G. lineatus</i> (Day)	Poonch Valley	Nath (1981)
		New Record

Jammu and Kashmir State.

Specimens of *G. lineatus* (Day) were collected from Poonch River and Betarh Nallah of Poonch Valley by me during 1979-1980, where it common in the rock-pools as well as the rocky-streams flanking the course of the main river. The thoracic adhesive apparatus being well-developed with a central pit-like

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